"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

eral Rosecrans at Murfreesboro."

Zollicoffer Defeated in His Attempt to Invade Kentucky.

GEN. THOMAS ADVANCES.

General Sherman Recalls the

Troops.

East Tennesseeans Enraged.

END OF THE EXPEDITION.

Brave Men in Tears. - 0

The records of the outbreak of the rebellion

Camp Nevin, where McCook was stationed with

four brigades. camp and garrison equipage and baggage wag- when at almost the first fire Private McFarren, such as to prevent all idea of attack; but able that the same spies, in the guise of Union ons, and the necessity for these increased as of company D, was killed. In ten minutes Buckner and Hardee have across Green River men acting in the Confederate interest, vastly the season advanced. The impossibility of more the enemy appeared in front of our posi- a very large force and may advance at their overestimated the force of the enemy to Genwas paid to the repeated requests.

for this special movement.

came later and was gained at frightful cost.

GENERAL THOMAS SUPERCEDED.

ginning to the end of the war, and which, four | buried their dead left on the field and taken | approve of your course, let the result be what an advance and knowing nothing of the im- ried off in their wagons. It is safe to estimate you must fall back, your line is toward Lexperative needs of the army before a forward | the loss of the enemy at least 100 killed." movement could be undertaken with any prospoet of success, growing impatient of delay, secured the following order for General Mitchel to command the expedition in person:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Oct. 10, 1861. Brig.-Gen. O. M. Mitchill, Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War you are hereby assigned to duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will repair to Camp Dick Robinson, and there prepare the troops for an out-ward movement, the object being to take possession of Cumberland Ford and Cumberland Gap, and ultimately seize the East Tennessee and Virginla Railroad and attack and drive the rebels from that region of country. You will report your instructions to Brigadier-General Sherman, in command of this department, and be governed by such per orders as he may give. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your

On the reception of this order, General Mitchel wrote General Thomas as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1861. Brigndier-General THOMAS, Camp Dick Robinson. GENERAL: Under orders from the Secretary of War of this date, I am directed to repair to Camp Dick Robinson, and there prepare the troops for an onward movement, the object being to take pos-session of Cumberland Ford and Cumberland Gap, and ultimately seize the East Tennessee and Vir-

In compliance with these orders, I desire you to move the three Ohio regiments now in Camp Dick Robinson to some convenient point beyond your camp, in the hope that they may thus escape the epidemic now prevailing among your men. You will order the regiments at Nicholasville to remain there until their transportation shall arrive. your power for this expedition in which we are shout to be united.

It is my purpose to leave for the camp as soon as I am assured that supplies, transportation, ammu-nition, and other necessaries are certain to be sent

In the hope of soon greeting you in camp, I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant, O. M. MITCHEL, Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General Thomas replied: HEADQUARTEES CAMP DICK ROBINSON, Brig.-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL. Comd'ng Dept. of the Ohio, Cincinnati, O.

GENERAL: Your communication of the 10th inst. was received to-day at the hands of Governor Johnson, of Tennessee. I have been doing all in my power to prepare

the troops for a move on Cumberland Ford and to schoo the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and shall continue to do all I can to assist you until your arrival here; but justice to myself requires that I ask to be ralieved from duty with these troops, since the Secretary has thought it necesenry to supersede me in the command, without, as conceive, any just cause for so doing.

I have already sent one regiment forward, and shall send the others as soon as I can get the transquartation. It was my desire to have advanced regiments and a battery about six miles beyoud London, to secure the road to Earboursville

and to protect a large tract of country abounding in forage, but up to this time have not been able to I have also been very much embarrassed in my operations from the want of funds, not having re-

coived any since my arrival here, nearly a month ago. I hope the Government will be more liberal I am general, respectfully. &c., your obedient GEO. H. THOMAS, Brig.-Gen., U. S. Vols., Comd'ng.

THE ORDER NOT CARRIED OUT. eventful years that were to follow. General mined, if possible, to carry forward the cam- bring your camp equipage and three days' Thomas having written him with reference to I paign, depending upon hiring wagons from the | rations."

ceived the following letter: LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 13, 1861. Brig.-Gen. George H. Thomas, Comd'ng Camp Dick Robinson.

SIR: Your letters of the 11th and 12th of October were received last night. I would start for your camp at once, but am notified by the Secretary of War that he will be here to

The paymaster is here with funds. Colonel Swords, quartermaster, has just reported, and I am assured that ample funds will be provided for all necessaries. I myself was compelled to indorse a draft to get money in bank. The fact is, the arrangement for the supply of money promised us before leaving Washington has not been promptly kept, but I am certain that very soon we will be supplied, and your loan of the bank shall be paid, if my order will accomplish it. In like manner I authorize you to go and prepare your command for

active service.

General Mitchel is subject to my orders, and I we have.

I will a will, if possible, give you the opportunity of com-pleting what you have begun. Of course I would do anything in my power to carry out your wishes, but feel that the affairs of Kentucky call for the united action of all engaged in the cause of preserv-

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, W. T. SHERMAN, Brig.-Gen., Comding. ADVANCE OF GENERAL ZOLLICOFFER.

appeared before Garrard's position on Rockin Kentucky, as presented in the correspond- castle Hills with a force of 5,400 men. Garrard ence between the commanding officers of the | had selected a strong position and fortified it | to headquarters from the front, wrote General Union and Confederate forces and their re- well towards the front, but it was so located as | Sherman that he had moved his advance to | from their lips. spective Governments, exhibits the unprepared | to be easily turned by a force moving from the | the point of junction with the Richmond road, state of both sections of the country to enter valley in his front, out the Winding Blades and would make arrangements to supply it upon a civil war of such magnitude as that of road, thence upon his rear. Round Hill, stand- from Lexington. He asked for four more regiing between his works and this road, had been Both armies were in need of everything ex- occupied by a small squad of Home Guards. cent provisions, which, owing to the fertility | The country is rugged and covered with dense | coffee and other small stores, and thought he of the soil, were plentiful. Each were able to underbrush. Colonel Garrard's regiment, the could get on without serious difficulty. At the keep up a line of defense against the encroach- Seventh Kentucky infantry, was 600 strong. same time he, with the instinctive obedience ments of the other, but were powerless for of- Colonel John Coburn's regiment, the Thirty- of a true soldier, expressed a willingness to fall In compliance with the urgent requisitions | 250 of Wolford's cavalry as a support. Briga- too far. of General Sherman a large number of regi- dier-General A. Schoepf, who had reported a ments from the northwest arrived in October | few days previously to General Thomas, comand November and took position along the manded the brigade. In obedience to General line, extending from Nelson's camp, at Mays- Schoepf's order, Colonel Coburn deployed 350 of ville around the borders of the Blue Grass his men around the hill as skirmishers.

FIGHT AT WILD CAT.

Nearly all these regiments came without were concealed in the woods, commenced firing, provide; and hereabouts the army should be Sherman's strength, while it is more than probmaking any forward movement in the direction to the south at a distance of half a mile in | pleasure. tion of Cumberland Gap without adequate the valley. They were in large numbers, and "In this state of the case I can only repeat transportation was again and again urged upon | were over half an hour in passing by an open | my former orders, for you to hold in check the the authorities at Washington, but no heed space in the woods, when they formed again in force of Zollicoffer and await events. The road The condition of the Unionists in East Ten- a wood, which entirely concealed their ap- to me less safe to you than the one crossing nessee was growing more unbearable, and the proach until we were apprised of their presence | Kentucky River by the bridge." urgent appeals of Johnson, Maynard, Carter by the firing of musketry. At this time we and others for an advance, made to the Presi- were re-enforced by a portion of the Kentucky dent, induced him to attach blame to the com- cavalry, dismounted, under Colonel Wolford, mander of the troops designed from the first about 250 strong, who immediately formed and they are assembling wagons preparing for a The war had not progressed far enough to this time was very severe, which caused the part from Cumberland Gap along the whole show the utter helplessness of an army of men | cavalry to waver and retreat. They were soon, | line will be concentric and simultaneous. It when moved from its base with no means of however, rallied and formed again in order, was my judgment of the case when Secretary transportation for supplies. This knowledge and fought with good spirit. The enemy en- Cameron was here, and I begged him to pre-General Thomas had no sooner completed his | regiments of Tennessceans, under the command | it merits. plans for a forward movement from Camp Dick of Colonels Newman and Cummings. They Robinson in the direction of East Tennessee | charged up the hill upon us, and were met by | lication of Adjutant-General Thomas' report than he found himself superseded by General a galling and deadly fire, which wounded and and request to be relieved from this charge

Even at this early period of the war he was umn approached within a few rods of us with whom I have not yet heard. doomed to suffer the penalty that attached to 'their bayonets fixed, declaring themselves every army movement which from any cause 'Union men' and 'all right,' at the next mo- and could I give them they should be there, was delayed beyond the expectations of the ment leveling their guns at us and firing, but I cannot get them. War Department-the same penalty paid by After being engaged nearly an hour the enemy McClellan, Buell, Grant, Resecrans, and nearly retreated, bearing off a portion of their dead | and perfectly raw. every commander of prominence from the be- and wounded and their arms. Our men have years later, came near causing him to be re- the wounded to our hospitals. Thirty corpses it may. lieved on the eve of his last great battle. have been found up to this time. A large Andrew Johnson, of East Tennessee, eager for | number of their wounded and dead were car- | direction, is all that can be attempted; or if

HE SAYS IT WAS A "RECONNAISSANCE." While the regiments above mentioned were engaged in the assault upon Round Hill the remainder of Zollicoffer's force made a furious attack upon Garrard's position, but were re- along the whole of Johnston's line. General pulsed after a brief engagement. In the following report of General Zollicoffer it will be trated a force of 45,000 men at Bowling Green observed that he set the example, which was for a forward movement; that Zollicoffer was closely followed by commanding officers of to act in concert with him by placing his army both sides during the war, of calling an unsuc- between Thomas and McCook, and, by gaining cessful attack a "reconnaissance:"

CAMP AT FLAT LICK. Knox Co., Ky., via Knoxville, Oct. 26, 1861. On the 21st I reached the enemy's intrenched camp on Rockcastle Hills, a natural fortification. ost inaccessible. Having reconnoitered it in force under heavy fire for several hours from heights on the right, left, and in front, I became satisfied that it could not be carried otherwise than any considerable acquisition to his force from by an immense exposure, if at all. The enemy received large re-enforcements.

Our loss was forty-two wounded and eleven killed and missing. We captured twenty-one prisoners, about one hundred guns, and four horses. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded un-

The country is so poor we had exhausted the forage along the road for fifteen miles back in | command at London, wrote that his forage was twenty-four hours. Our subsistence nearly exsusted. Under these circumstances I deemed i proper the next day to fall back. Enemy's camp said to be 7,000 strong, with large reserves near at hand.

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

from supplies. The limited transportation Adjutant-General Cooper.

The Union loss in the engagement was four killed and eighteen wounded, but Colonel Coburn claims to have buried thirty of the He corroborated the report that the enemy had he based his views of expediency on great

The Seventeenth and Fourteenth Ohio now reception of this intelligence General Sherman appeared, accompanied by Captain Standart's wrote Thomas, but subsequently determined battery. Four companies of the Seventeenth, to withdraw the forces under Thomas back to sympathy for human nature and he understood under Major Durbin Ward, advancing rapidly, arrived in time to deliver a parting shot at the through the mountains that Zollicoffer might retreating foe. At 2 o'clock Newman's regi- select. This retrograde movement met with we have a record in our history. He was a ment returned to the attack of the troops upon | indignant protests from the East Tennessee the Round Hill, and at the same time Colonel Statham, with the Fifteenth Mississippi, at- in informing the authorities at Washington. tempted to carry the position held by Colonel Mr. Maynard visited Louisville and endeav-Garrard, but were driven away by a few shots ored to get the order countermanded, but in

from Standart's battery. SCHOEPF ANXIOUS TO PUSH FORWARD. General Schoepf was anxious to pursue the | could supply Thomas with transportation and enemy, and asked that depots of supplies be a reserve of at least 10,000 men. General established for the use of his command at Crab | Thomas still desired to carry out the object of tory?" Orchard and Wild Cat, expressing the opinion that he could scatter Zollicoffer's force and oc- orders for a retrograde move, but was sure that cupy Cumberland Gap. In compliance with | the enemy was not moving between them; all this request, General Thomas immediately for- his information indicated that the forces under warded to the front supplies of provisions and | Johnston were moving south. ammunition; ordered the Tennessee regiments to report to General Schoepf, and directed him to clear the road of obstructions preparatory to a forward movement. He, at the same time. moved his headquarters to Crab Orchard, leaving the Thirty-first Ohio to guard the stores at | that General McCook sends him word that the Camp Dick Robinson. Everything now looked favorable for a forward movement-the troops, elated by an easy victory gained over the en- ing in force towards Lexington, between us, emy at Wild Cat, were jubilant at the prospect | and orders me, 'if not engaged in front, to of another engagement, while the time, which The order, however, was never carried out, | had hung heavily upon the hands of the Tenowing to the protest of General Sherman, whose | nessecans, separated by only a few days' march confidence in the ability and patriotism of from their homes, seemed to fly on golden at London and join me here or at Nicholas-General Thomas was unshaken during this wings. Although still embarrassed from lack ville with all your troops. Hire transportatrying period, and remained so during the of transportation, General Thomas had deter- tion enough to bring your ammunition, and

the proposed action of General Mitchell re- farmers, when, on the 25th of October, he received the following letter from General son in command of the Department:

> "DON'T PUSH TOO FAR." HEADQ'S DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Louisville, Ky., October 25, 1861. General GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Camp Dick Robinson. Sir: Don't push too far. Your line is already long and weak. I cannot now re-enforce you. Nelson has got into difficulty with the militia, and I have no person to send there. An interruption of the railroad, by an incursion from Prestonburg, would cut you off from that source of supply. Call to your assistance the regiment from Irvine. The State board is impressed with the necessity of engaging in the organization of the volunteers, but we are still embarrassed for want of clothing and arms, Promises are a poor substitute for them, but are all I will again urge on the Department the pressing necessity for more good officers and large re-en-

forcements of men. e., W. T. SHERMAN, Brigadier-General, Commanding. The bugbear of Buckner, at Bowling Green, ever present to the vision of all the commanders of the Department, was sufficient to keep twenty-four regiments on duty to prevent him On the 21st of October General Zollicoffer from suddenly pouncing down upon the fair | had nursed their wrath while held like hounds

city of Louisville. On the 28th, General Thomas, on his return | ruthless enemies, and now, after months of ments as a reserve in case of disaster, and proposed to take two months' supply of sugar and third Indiana, was posted on Round Hill with | back, if his superior thought he had advanced | tute no factor in the calculation of the enemy's

> SHERMAN TO THOMAS. On the 9th of November Sherman wrote

Thomas as follows: "I wish I could make your communications supplies, every day's mail carried to Richmond perfectly safe, and the cost would be nothing. the same importunities from Johnston, Polk, region, at Camp Dick Robinson, Lebanon, and Colonel Coburn says in his report of the battle: There should be at least ten good regiments to Harris, and Zellicoffer. Through the innuyour rear, capable of sustaining the head of merable spies that infested the Union camps "In less than twenty minutes the rebels, who your column at London, but I am unable to Johnston was kept accurately informed of

line. They soon came near us under cover of | by Richmond depending on the ferry appears

And again on the 11th: "I have daily and constantly increased evidence of a vast force in our front, and that took part in the engagement. The firing at | move; and it is probable an advance on their | left there." gaged was composed of a portion of General | pare for it, but they never have attached the Zollicoffer's command, and consisted of two importance to Kentucky in this struggle that

"My expression of dissatisfaction at the pubkilled many of them. The front of their col- has led to the assignment of General Buell, of "You should have at least 10,000 more men,

"The new regiments arrive without notice

"If you can hold in check the enemy in that

"All that I can now do is to say that I will

ington; or if outnumbered, you are not bound to sacrifice the lives of your command." MOVEMENTS OF ZOLLICOFFER. Zollicoffer's withdrawal from Cumberland Ford seemed to have reference to a movement Sherman's idea was that Johnston had concen-Thomas' rear, compel him to fall back from Crab Orchard to protect his base at Nicholasville and Lexington. He believed, with Thomas, that the force of the latter was far too small for offensive operations in East Tennessee, and had no confidence in his receiving enlistment in that region. On the 2d of November Colonel Hoskins, at Somerset, informed General Thomas that Zollicoffer, with a force estimated at 20,000, was at Monticello, advancing upon him. On the 3d General Schoepf, in nearly exhausted, and that the Rockcastle River, between his camp and the rear, was from supplies. The limited transportation with which the army was supplied had rendered it impossible to accumulate a surplus. regiments, and Andrew Johnson lost no time

to advance into East Tennessee until he the expedition, and replied that he would give

THOMAS ORDERS SCHOEPF TO FALL BACK. The order was given to Schoepf to join him at Crab Orchard with all his forces, which was obeyed with unnecessary dispatch. "General Sherman has just dispatched me

enemy have disappeared from Green River. and that there is a rumor that Buckner is movwithdraw my force back to Kentucky River, "As soon as you receive this, break up camp

and act according to the state of facts then.'

and theclay roads, kneaded into the consistency Sherman, who had succeeded General Ander- | suitable for the potter's use by passing trains of wagons, were knee-deep with mud. The Tennesseeans, disappointed and chagrined at the failure of the enterprise in which they had A Biographical Sketch of One of Ohio's staked their lives, mutinied and refused to return. In vain their officers implored them to obey an order that they had been the first to denounce. They threw themselves upon the ground and in their rage cursed everybody who had any connection with their misfortunes, from the President down to General Schoepf. At last, yielding to the advice of Twice Wounded in Battle at the their beloved commander, Lieutenant Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Navy, they sullenly followed. It was a scene never forgotten by those who witnessed it. Strong men and brave men cried like children, and with good reason-they were within sight of the mountains that separated

in jeopardy from the lawless bands of freeboot-

ers, whose deeds of violence were rehearsed to

them upon the arrival of every refugee. They

in leash, planning sweet revenge upon their weary waiting, the cup of vengeance was dashed FALSE ESTIMATES OF THE ENEMY'S STRENGTH. Knowing, as we now do, that the Confederate forces under Buckner and Hardee did not exceed 12,500 men, and that Johnston could not, in the face of Grant's force operating on the Mississippi, re-enforce Bowling Green beyond 5,000 additional; that Zollicoffer's brigade did not exceed 6,000 for offensive purposes, and that Humphrey Marshall was so weak as to constistrength, there was no reason to expect Johnston to assume the offensive. Nothing was further from his intention. While Sherman was calling for more troops, ammunition, and

eral Sherman, who was not alone in overstating the strength of the enemy. General C. F. Smith, in command at Paduca, writing to Adjutant General Townsend, on the the 6th of November, says: "At Columbus and vicinity General Pillow has 10,000 men; on the opposite shore, 2,000; near Mayfield, 2,500; at Memphis,

3,000, and at Bowling Green 40,000. The enemy can concentrate at Columbus at any time 30,000 men." He had received this information from a "Northern gentleman who recently THE EXPEDITION ABANDONED.

Thus ended the Tennessee expedition. Projected in wisdom, prosecuted against almost insurmountable obstacles, with vigor and courage, until success was in view, then abandoned. Had it succeeded, as it might have done if the hands of General Nelson or General Thomas the subsequent history of the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland would have had far | dangers. different objective points. There would have been no invasion of Kentucky in 1862, with its retreat from Cumberland Gap and more disastrous battle at Perryville, and a mighty wall of partition would have been erected in East Tennessee, separating the Confederate armies and offering protection to the people of a vast

territory whose loyalty, by its failure, was subjected to the severest test. General Sherman never regarded the movement in any other light than as a humanitarian idea which had been urged upon Mr. Lincoln, as both just and feasible, by Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard and other loyal men from Tennessee. When he feared that Thomas might be superseded unless a forward movement was made, he immediately ordered it, but after the repulse of the enemy at Wild Cat demonstrated that the object of the expedition could be carried out, he threw obstacles in its way. In justice to Sherman it is but right to take into consideration the vast responsibility resting upon him as commander of all the United States forces between the enemy's lines and the rich cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, Frankfort and Lexington. To allow Thomas to march into East Tennessee beyond his reach, would seem to invite the enemy to advance, by way of Lebanon, into the Blue Grass region and take possession of the capital, and there was good reason to believe that the same force would, when driven out by Mitchel-for Sherman could not uncover Louisville-take the route pursued by General Thomas, thus cutting him off from his base of supplies.

BEECHER ON LINCOLN.

A Broad Opinion of a Broad Man-The Lincoln Reconstruction Policy. [Interview with Beecher in the New York Herald.] "I think that Lincoln was to a remarkable degree both a statesman and a politician; that withdrawn from his front. Previous to the principles, but that in executing expedient objects he was as shrewd and keen a politician as ever was in Washington. He had a broad a point within striking distance of either route | it very well. He was as devoid of personal ambition and selfishness as any man of whom man who wanted to do that which was right and best for this whole Nation, South and North, and was willing to go as near to the edge of doubtful expediency as a man could go and not go over the precipice; but he saved vain. General Sherman positively refused himself."

"Whatever its effect upon the country, don't you think that his death and its manner and at the time was a great thing for him in his-

"Yes, sir. I think that his coffin was more than the Presidential chair. It certainly gave to the whole of his career the influence of a kind of political saintship." "Do you believe that he would have carried

out a different policy from that of Johnson?" "I know that at the time that things were drawing to a consummation he had in an inchoate form the very policy that Johnson undertook to carry out under a change of circumstances. I know it, because the Cleveland letter that I wrote was the result of conferences with Governor Andrew and President Lincoln, just preceding Lincoln's death, as to what were to be the next coming steps after the breaking down of the rebellion, and at that time, under the circumstances, it seemed to me that they had on the whole very wise views. It may be said almost in a sentence what their policy was. It was to say to the leading public men of the South: Gentlemen, must bring it back. We hold you responsible. We will give you all the power necessary to do

The November rains had commenced falling,

Illustrious Sons.

MILITARY CAREER.

Head of His Command.

HIS HEROIC DEATH

them from the dear ones whose very lives were | "We Can Die but Once---This is Our Time and Place."

[By Dr. A. C. Kemper.]

William Haines Lytle was a man of mark. He came of an illustrious parentage. His greatgrandfather, William Lytle, was commissioned a captain by Robert H. Morris, governor of the province of Pennsylvania, on the 9th of April, 1750, and placed in command of Fort Hamilton, and the troops in and around it, and was subsequently a colonel in the Colonial service. He was conspicuous among those who emigrated to Kentucky in 1799, where he was held in high repute as an Indian fighter.

His grandfather was carefully schooled in Indian warcraft by his father, in the neighborhood of Blue Lick and Lexington, Ky. At the age of fifteen he commanded a company of fifty men in Colonel Daniel Boone's division, and in the movement against the Piqua settlements led the advance and captured the principal Indian chief. He was the personal friend of istration was surveyor-general of public lands. His father, General Robert Lytle, a distinguished politician, represented the district of

Cincinnati in Congress, and was a favorite orator of the Democracy of Ohio. William Haines Lytle was educated in the early schools of Cincinnati, whose teachers made such an indelible impression upon the generous youth fortunately committed to their care. Among his associates in the Cincinnati College he was distinguished for the graces of his oratory. He was prepared for the practice

of the law by his uncle, E. S. Haines. COLONEL OF THE TENTH OHIO INFANTRY. On the 4th of June, 1861, Wm. H. Lytle was commissioned colonel of the Tenth infantry Ohio volunteers, known as the Montgomery regiment. The ground-work of the powerful influence of comradeship that pervaded the Federal army was laid in the beginning. General Lytle sent his horse by his servant and marched on foot, at the head of his regiment, in its first march from Camp Harrison to Camp Dennison, on the 24th of June, 1861. During had been strengthened, instead of being tied. his whole military career, wherever his men were there he was, sharing their labors and

For more than two months Colonel Lytle's regiment was selected for the most exacting and important duties.

The first engagement in which it took part was that of Carnifex Ferry, on the 10th of September, 1861. General Floyd had posted himself in a horseshoe bend on the west side of the River Gauley, opposite the mouth of Meadow River and Carnifex Ferry. The river and steep declivities protected his rear and flanks, and yet he hastily completed a bridge at the ferry. peradventure he might steal away. His front was protected naturally and artificially. His position was in a depression upon a hill, which was a precipice at his flanks and rear and fell sharply in his front. The troops of General Rosecrans had been on the move since 3 o'clock in the morning. It was intended to make a reconnaissance to determine what might be the wisest thing to do on the following day. At 4 p. m. the Tenth Ohio was thrown forward. About one hundred yards in front of the Confederate position, the road, until then approaching it directly, turned almost at a right angle, and, sweeping around the fortifications, makes full three-fourths of a circle down the declivity to the ferry in their rear. Until this angle in the road was reached the opposing forces were cancealed from each other by the timber and to Nashville. As it marched through the undergrowth. At the corner Lytle met the log-and-earth fortifications, and the cannon grimly staring him in the face. He ordered the Tenth to follow him in a charge, fully expecting to capture the place in the assault. But he was shot and unhorsed. The Confederate account says he fell within thirty yards of their front.

WOUNDED IN HIS FIRST ENGAGEMENT. Doubtless he owed his life to the fact that the ball came from what was known as a squirrel rifle. At short range it cut clean through his leg, missing the arteries, and fatally wounded his horse, which, plunging, fell dead reported at the time that the leader of the Tenth was a chosen mark for the sharpshooters of the Confederates. They admired his bravery and dash, but did not desire its exhibition by a foeman. As he lay upon the ground he seized the musket of a fallen comrade, and endeavored to avenge himself. The best judgment at the time was that the charge would have been successful had he not fallen. John H. Green, a correspondent, fell beside him. Sergeant Michael Fitzgibbons, his color-bearer, was killed, exclaiming as he fell: "Never mind me, boys! Hold up the flag!" The next color-bearer, Daniel O'Conner, was shot down. Captain Stephen J. McGroarty raised the colors. and shared the fate of his predecessors.

Rutherford B. Hayes with the Twenty-third Ohio; on the right Colonel John W. Lowe and through the underbrush, seeking Colonel Lytle, said: "I want to be where Lytle is. There is where the fighting will be." A ball struck him fairly in the forehead, killing him instantly. His prostrate body was mangled by an exploding shell. The Ninth Ohio was immediately in the rear of the Montgamery regiment, terrible in its enthusiasm to get over

grapple the foe hand to hand. cinnati over Lytle and his wounded comrades on their arrival by the steamer Wave-The beautiful silk colors bearing the inscripyou took your section out of the Union; you | tion "God and the Union," presented to the regiment by the ladies, torn to shreds, with | War, the remaining splinters of the staff displayed it. Slavery is gone, and as you went out with these men who have been defeated, now you must come back and we will trust you."

the remaining splinters of the stan displayed in Shillito's window on Fourth street, attracted the tearful gaze of crowds. Even his black the tearful gaze of crowds. Even his black

horse was celebrated as a hero in the national Department of the 10th of January, 1863, he

A BRIGADE COMMANDER.

For three months Colonel Lytle commanded the camp of rendezvous and instruction at Bardstown, Ky., with an average presence of ten thousand troops.

He was assigned to the command of the Seventeenth brigade, Third division, Army of the Cumberland, General O. M. Mitchel, commanding, and participated in the Alabama campaign. On the return he was intrusted with the evacuation of Huntsville, and brought up the rear, with the aid of Colonel John Kennett's Fourth cavalry. He also covered the rear of General Buell's army on its march into Kentucky, General Lovell H. Rousseau commanding the division. In both instances he received the public acknowledgment of the commanding general.

In his retreat from Louisville, General Bragg, seeing that General Buell was about to strike him in full force, turned suddenly and furiously assaulted a portion of the army at Perryville. General Gilbert, commanding the center of General Buell's army, had taken position at Perryville on the 7th of October, 1862, and was annoying the rear of General Bragg's army. General A. M. McCook, whose corps constituted the left wing, was at Mackville, ten miles distant. General Crittenden's corps, the right wing, was at Bardstown. beyond supporting distance. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the Sth General McCook was ordered to take position on General Gilbert's left as speedily as possible. He was in position at 11. The troops of General McCook were aligned as follows: The Third division, General Rousseau, on the right, and in it, from right to left, the Seventeenth brigade, Colonel Lytle; the Ninth brigade, Colonel Len A. Harris, and the Twenty-eighth brigade, Colonel Starkweather, with the division of General James S. Jackson on the left, and in it, from right to left, the Thirty-third brigade, General W. R. Terrill, and the Thirty-fourth brigade, Colonel George P. Webster. By the order of General McCook, given in person as

General Terrill's brigade received the shock.

DESPERATE FIGHTING AT PERRYVILLE. It was too much for the most veteran troops to withstand. This was the first experience of the brigade under fire, and, maintaining their position as long as it was possible, they fell back, leaving General James S. Jackson and General W. R. Terrill dead upon the field. This cleared Colonel Starkweather's front, but exposed the flank of Colonel Harris, his brigade, with that of Colonel Lytle, having been advanced to slign with that of General Tertill's as quickly as they neticed his position. These two brigades then confronted, and held the three Confederate divisions. Loomis' battery and Simonson's Fourth Indiana battery. at short range, gave memorable assistance. A barn took fire upon the flank of the Third Ohio, Colonel Beatty, Colonel Harris' brigade. and the men, with seorched clothing and blistered faces, were compelled to retire, leaving upon the ground one-third of their number and five color-bearers. D. C. Walker, of company C, a youth of seventeen, bore the colors back. The Fifteenth Kentucky, Colonel Curan Pope, sprang to the vacated place, but quickly retired, leaving all of its field and staff and one-half of its number upon the field. As they pany C, only nineteen years of age, ran forback. Three color-bearers had been killed, Captain Forman, with his brother, Lieutenant Ezekiel S. Forman, who had received three leg useless, assisting their living, yet disemwho had six brothers in General Bragg's army, brought but ten of his company out of that position. The Fifteenth Kentucky had repreof Louisville. Some months afterward the those?" He thoughtlessly replied: "The Fifteenth Kentucky, that ran at Perryville." Lytle begged for re-enforcements. He was ordered by General McCook to hold his ground. Next day it was asked by someone if, under such circumstances, he obeyed the order. The reply was: "Go ask Rousseau! Go ask the Fifteenth Kentucky! And, if you dare, go ask division was routed. the Tenth Ohio if Lytle obeyed the order." "LEAVE ME AND STAND BY YOUR COLORS." The most practicable thing to do was done.

Colonel Lytle dismounted and led in person a charge by the flank. A fragment of a shell struck him on the left side of the head, behind the ear, prostrating him and covering him with arms, only to be told: "Leave me: I am done On the left of Colonel Lytle was Major for. Stand by your colors!" He was left charge." upon the field with his dead orderly, Robb; one of his aids, Lieutenant J. St. John, and the Twelfth Ohio. Colonel Lowe, pressing | two hundred and sixty-five out of five hundred and twenty-eight of the Tenth Ohio.

The two brigades fell back to their original alignment with General Starkweather's brigade, which, although three times assaulted. had not been moved. Here they stood, and | to Cincinnati by Lieutenant Joseph Donohue repulsed that memorable onslaught.

Colonel Lytle's wound proved to be more shocking and bloody than dangerous to life. the "sticks and dirt" of the fortifications, and He was taken prisoner and paroled at Harrodsburg. His adjutant-general, Captain Jas. There was intense enthusiasm in Cin- A. Grover, and Major Frank J. Jones, of General Rousseau's staff, were also captured. Colonel George P. Webster was killed.

On the 24th of October Lytle received a

a brigadier-general.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS BRAVELY SPOREN. On the 19th of February, 1863, he telegraphed from Murfreesboro' to a congregation of citizens

was exchanged and notified of it on the 4th of

February. On the 5th he applied for orders

and on the 6th was directed to report to Gen-

He was assigned to the command of the First

brigade, Third division, Twentieth Army Corps,

Army of the Cumberland, a brigade upon whose

banners were inscribed Pea Ridge, Perryville,

Stone River, in a division commanded by Gen-

in Pike's Opera House: "The people, in this struggle for national life, must relax no effort. To hesitate or falter now, is to imperil country, honor, liberty. All the soldiers of Ohio send greeting, and all hail to the men of the West. We love peace, but honor and country more. We have only scorn and abhorrence for the political lepers at home. who would destroy the Government and the army of the people."

At Bridgeport, Alabama, on the 10th of Auust, 1863, in acknowledging the presentation of a jeweled Maltese cross by the Tenth Ohio,

"But come victory or come defeat, come triumph or come disaster, this I do know, that against rebels in the field or traitors at home, despite the plots of weak-kneed and cowardly politicians of the North and the machinations of foreign despots and aristocrats, the scarred and bronzed veterans of the warlike West, the nen on whose banners are inscribed Mill Springs and Donelson, Pea Ridge and Vicks. burg, Shiloh, Carnifex and Stone River, will make no terms, accept no truce, indorse no treaty, until the military power of the rebellion is crushed forever, and the supremacy of the National Government acknowledged from the Potomac to the Rio Grande."

He was pressed to be a candidate for Governor of Ohio, but peremptorily declined.

ON THE FIELD OF CHICKAMAUGA.

The opposing generals at the battle of Chickathe troops were forming in line, General Ter- | mauga adopted the same tactics. Each deterrill's brigade was thrown far forward, so that | mined to mass his forces against his opponent's Colonel Starkweather's brigade was in the left. It has been said that the Federal general rear. The assaulting force consisted of Gen- was not a good judge of men, and that it was a eral Anderson's division on Colonel Lytle's | blessed destiny that placed upon the national front, General Buckner's division on Colonel | left "The Rock of Chickamauga." Certainly. Harris' front, and General Cheatham's division | if he intended to do his quickest and sharpest on General Terrill's front. About 2 o'clock the | work with his right, he did wisely in placing Confederate force made their impetuous attack. General Sheridan's divisions, with General Lytle's brigade, on his extreme right. General Bragg took the initiative, and began the battle with his right against his opponent's left on the 19th of November, 1863. It thus came about that there was little to be done by General Sheridan and General Lytle on that day. An attempt of the enemy to cross the river in their front was easily repulsed. On the night of the 19th the division was removed from Lee and Gordon's Mills to the Widow Glenn's house, where General Rosecrans had his headquarters.

On the second day, November 20th, 1863, the tactics of the first day were continued by General Bragg. The Confederate forces were massed upon General Thomas on the left. The pressure was fearful. There seemed to be a crisis. Every thing available was moving from right to left to support General Thomas Among others, the two remaining brigades of General Sheridan, accompanied by the Tenth Ohio, who were on duty at General Rosecran's quarters, started at 11 o'clock across the battlefield on the double-quick, led by General

A GAP IN THE UNION LINE.

At 10:30 o'clock it had been reported to the commanding general, by Castain did so, Captain James Brown Forman, of com- Kellogg, aid-de-camp, that there was an imperfection in his line. The line ward, wrenched the colors of his regiment from | should have been from left to right: General the hands of the enemy, and bore them safely | J. J. Reynolds' division, General J. M. Brannan's division, and General T. J. Wood's division. The report was that General Brannan's division was refused, making a brake in balls, the last one in his knee, making his right | the line. This was not true. General Brannan was in his place. The order came to Genboweled, cousin, Corporal Ludwill D. Luckett, eral Wood, at five minutes before eleven, to "close up on Reynolds as fast as possible and support him." General Garfield, chief of staff. than whom there was never a more loyal sentatives in it of the best and truest families | friend, had worded every order that day, excepting this one. This order was signed by regiment passed through Louisville on its way | Frank J. Bond, major and aid-de-camp. To obey or disobey was the alternative presented streets, receiving the cheers of a crowd of for instant decision to General Wood, who saw friends, a famous major-general standing in upon his left an unbroken line, and upon his the Galt House was asked: "What troops are | front the massed columns of the enemy swooping down with more than their traditional impetuosity. Meeting the emergency, the like of "You coward!" exclaimed a Kentucky girl. | which occurs rarely in the life of any nation. "You did not dare to lead the Fifteenth Ken- as cooly as if it was an habitual duty, with the tucky at Perryville." The Second Ohio lost | true instinct of a soldier, first notifying Genmore than one-third of its number. Colonel | eral McCook, he obeyed the order, necessarily Harris notified Colonel Lytle that his flank | passing in the rear of General Brannan, leaving was exposed. Colonel Lytle saw that his right | that memorable gap in the Federal line. The flank also was attacked by overwhelming quick eye of General Longstreet caught the numbers. Upon the one side General Bragg | opportunity, and hurried General Hood and appeared in person on the field, and General others through it. On they came pouring, Polk, encouraging his troops, and on the other | terrible as only can be a triumphant army with within the enemy's works. It was currently | General Rousseau, a host in himself. Colonel | banners. All available means were used by those upon the ground to stay them. Colonel George P. Buell's rear brigade of General Wood's division was cut off. General Jeff. C. Davis' two brigades were brushed aside. Colonel Laiboldt's brigade of General Sheridan's

THE DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

Sweeping by at full speed to the support of General Thomas at this moment came General Lytle with the two brigades. Pausing, like the stag when he leaps from his cover into full view of the hounds, they took in the awful scene with a long breath. General Lytle said blood. Sergeant Donohue lifted him in his to his staff, "All right, men! we can die but once! This is our time and place. Let us

> In the charge he was pierced by several balls. and survived but a few moments.

His chivalry was familiar to the Confederates and his remains were cared for with distinguished courtesy. As soon as practicable they were disinterred and sent under flag of truce through the lines. They were escorted and a detachment of the Tenth Ohio.

Cincinnati and Newport united to make for him the most splendid military funeral pageant the city ever witnessed. Business was suspended, the courts and schools closed, and the city and people clothed themselves in mourning. After resting at the court-house for one day the remains were removed to the corner of Third and Broadway, and buried from Christ complimentary telegram from the Secretary of Church on Thursday, the 22d day of October, 1863. So dense was the crowd of mourners On the 29th of November, 1862, he was made | that the immense cortege, under the direction of Grand Marshal Joshua H. Bates, made its way with difficulty through the streets. By the general terms of an order of the War